The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glery and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

In the Front Line will be found

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the com-tined tees of Democracy in its own State, true ie its convictions, truthful before all else, and seriess in the cause of truth and right.

THE GUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen sages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all ition in everything that makes a newspaper.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1888.

Preparing for the Presidential Campaign

The primary elections for the choice of delegates to the German-American Citizens' organization occur this evening in each one of the twenty-four Assembly districts in town, with the exception of the Twelfth, where no provision has been made for any election. To this organization, which formed part of the United Democracy at the recent election, the nomination of WILLIAM F. PITSCHEE for Judge of the City Court was accorded. Another of its nominees WAS CHARLES J. NEHRBAS, now on the bench of the same court, and CHARLES A. STAD-LEB, the present State Senator in Albany from the Ninth district, was put in nomination by this central German organization which we are told, has a membership of 15,000 voters. The arrangements for tonight's primaries are quite complete, and the results will be transmitted to Mr. C. M. BUECHLER. On Thursday evening the delegates elected will meet at Beethoven Hall and organize the permanent County Con-

A spirited meeting is expected on Thursday night, when the new County General Committee of the United Labor party comes together at Clarendon Hall. John MCMACKIN is again a candidate for Chairman, representing the George and Mc-GLYNN element. His leading opponent, in whose favor the Anti-George men have united, is John KEEGAN, a car conductor, now of the Seventeenth Assembly district, but who represented the Twentieth Assembly in the Legislature of 1869. He ran against HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr., the brewer, CLAUSEN receiving 2,264 votes and KEEGAN 2.536. The Republican candidate had 2,182. Those who have watched most carefully the recent doings of the United Labor men regard a split as inevitable, as defections are large in nearly every district, and Mc-MACKIN has the machinery in his own, the Eighteenth Assembly, where last year JAMES

O'BRIEN dictated the nominations.

It is now tolerably well settled that Irving Hall will not disband, but will be reorganized. Senator BIXBY is named as the new leader. Little remains of even what there was of Irving Hall in last November. In Assembly districts 1, 13, 14, 17, and 22 the Irving Hall men have joined the United Labor party; in Assembly districts 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 16, 19, 20, 21, and 23 the Irving Hall men have joined Tammany; in Assembly districts 6, 10, 12, 18, and 24 the Irving Hall men have joined the County Democracy; and in Assembly districts 2, 3, 8, 15these four only—their organization remains old together very long without Hall district leaders have nowhere else to go within Democratic ranks, so that should the take in a very large portion of organization secure new leadership, as is Park in addition, in order to preserve probable, it will probably outlast the next | the picturesqueness of its curves and slopes Presidential contest.

Friday evening will be a notable night in the affairs of the local Democracy, as it will witness the first meeting both of Tammany and of the County Democracy to organize for 1888. The new Tammany General Committee is called to meet at 8 o'clock at the Wigwam, and the County Democracy delegates will assemble at the same hour at Cooper Union. At no previous time, probably, were the two organizations so strong or so evenly matched in numbers, and they offer a marked contrast to the broken ranks of the New York city Republicans. On Friday evening the permanent organizations of the two divisions of the Democracy will be made for the Presidential canvass of 1888, and the various officers will then be chosen.

Meanwhile the advantage of selecting New York as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention in June renders the prospect of such a choice exceedingly promising.

Vatican and Quirinal.

Some incidents connected with the Papal tubilee have sensibly increased the tension of the relations between the Italian monarchy and the head of the Church. It should interest not only Catholics, but all persons cogniseat of the difficulties with which Papal and Italian statesmen are beset to recall what took place and mark its probable effect

upon political combinations. It was, of course, known long beforehand that on the occasion of the jubilee, not only Catholic sovereigns but rulers professing Protestant or orthodox Greek faith would testify by special missions and appropriate ings respect for the character and office of Leo XIII. To signify a like appreciation of the spiritual authority and personal qualities of the Pontiff was the wish and the intention of King HUMBERT's Government, representing, as it does, a dynasty once conspicuous for piety, and still ostensibly de-voted to the Catholic religion. Measures secordingly were taken to ascertain whether

the gifts contemplated by the royal family

ld be accepted by the Pope. The reply to such an overture might, it would seem, have been foreseen. How could the Pope place himself before the eyes of the position of a recipient of donatives at the hands of a dynasty which, in the eyes of faithful Catholics, has robbed the Church of its possessions? It would have been hard to reconcile the acceptance of jewels and ornaments with the steadfast refusal to touch the annual subvention of \$645,000, which was voted by way of conoe money by the Italian Parliament, and which has been ever since at the disposal of the Papacy. Until some comtion satisfactory to the Vatican shall have been made for the violation of treaties and the seizure of the Papal territory, proffer of gifts was preposterous, and not mably encountered a sharp rebuff.

his ill-inspired advances, King HUMBERT is said to have forbidden oven the distant connections of his family to take any part in the celebration of the jubilee. An exhibition of indifference was still more rigorously enforced upon Government officials. Merely for paying a perfunctory visit to the Cardinal Secretary of State, the Duke of Ton-LONIA was summarily ejected from his post of Mayor of Rome. Neither did the civil power's annoyance at its repulse stop there. The Ambassadors of Germany, Austria, and England were informed that those countries bound to Italy by treaty obligations or common interests would be expected to take note of King HUMBERT'S humiliation at the hands of LEO XIII. This was a demand which, in view of the disturbance threatened in eastern Europe, could not well be disregarded, and accordingly the envoys specially deputed to express the good will of those powers to the Pope, hastened to discharge their functions in an informal way, and left Rome before the public commemoration of the jubilee.

Retaliatory acts of this kind have naturally widened the breach made by the offensive but, as we have seen, inevitable refusal of LEO XIII. to receive presents from the King of Italy under existing circumstances. We may, therefore, take for granted that if Premier Crispi has ever seriously mooted a restitution of the Leonine City, together with a strip of land on the same side of the Tiber and extending to the sea, he has now changed his mind. Should the Clerical voters be permitted to go to the ballot box at the next Parliamentary elections, it will, at all events, not be by virtue of an understanding with the present Cabinet and for the purpose of sustaining it in office. So that, upon the whole, the jubilee seems to have deferred the desirable arrangement of a compromise with the civil power in Italy, while at the same time it has strengthened the hold of the Papacy on the veneration and affection of Catholics throughout the world.

A Trotting Course in Central Park.

Do the centlemen who met in Chickering Hall last night to agitate the proposition to put a roadway for trotters in Central Park appreciate the extent of the alteration which their proposition indicates?

They desire a path along the west side of the Park for speeding horses, and everybody who loves to drive or to see a trotter wishes they might have it. It would be delightful to stroll along Eighth avenue, from Sixtleth street to 100th street, to watch the trotters in full blast instead of being obliged, if one wishes to see them in unrestrained action. to go beyond Macomb's Dam. But for such a roadway a great deal more space would be required than suffices from Gabe Case's to Jerome Park. A great many more horses would turn out for a spin, were it possible, in the heart of the city, than now hold their way up beyoud the Harlem River. The track would have to be much wider than the present Jerome avenue if it would safely meet the requirements of this immensely increased and accelerated city traffic. One hundred feet would hardly be enough. Certainly nothing less could be thought of for what in a street of narrower width would be a crush of flyers, the majority of them guided by fellows who rarely mind taking a little risk, both for themselves and for their rivals, when the brush grows hot. One hundred and fifty feet would be none too much for the width of such a road. Then there would have to be another road for carriages The sedate landau, with its quiet-minded occupants, should not be forced upon the road with a flight of helter-skelter, devilmay-care record breakers. With only s speeding way in the west of the Park, that side would be barred to persons of gentle nerves. The rush and excitement, not to say danger, of a speedway would be too much for them, and they would have to have another road provided, or the Park would practically be cut in two for them. Two roadways would thus be needed intact. It is extremely difficult for a local | for vehicles alone, and as the trotting would have to be str patronage, but a good many of the Irving much the more dangerous, the carriageway would have to be straight also, or

> ent character altogether. The gentlemen behind this plan are not actuated by any mean motive. They are full of the patriotism of promoters of a great national product, the American trotter. Trotting is a national sport, as base ball is a national game. But just now, when the city's great field for ball playing, a private enterprise, is threatened with expulsion from above the Park, how can they expect that the city will devote a considerable portion of the Central Park, a small affair rather, to their especial use They will have to stick to old Fleetwood, across the Harlem, where before long prob ably the ball players will follow them.

as they are at present. The whole western

side of the Park would have to be revolu-

tionized completely, and would lose its pres-

They Can't Afford to Do So Again.

When Senator BLAIR'S Educational bill was last before the Senate, a good many Senators voted for it in spite of their knowl edge that it was a preposterous, pernicious, and probably unconstitutional measure.

Some of them voted for it out of pure goo nature; some out of political timidity; all of them, or nearly all, because they were aware that the bill could not possibly pass the House and the Executive and become a law. It will be a little unpleasant for these

statesmen to go back on their record, but we do not see how they can afford under any circumstances to lend their names a second time to Mr. BLAIR's scheme of folly. He is better understood now than he was

last year. In a week or two, when his extraordinary book on "The Struggle Between Man and Alcohol" gets fairly before the public, no commission of inquiry will be needed to remove the last remaining doubt as to his political insanity. In this book he practically declares that his Educational bill is incidental to and subordinate to his larger programme, namely, first to commit the Amercan people to absolute prohibition in this country, and then to enlist the whole naval power of the United States in an attempt to suppress by force and bloodshed the liquor traffic of other nations.

Mr. HENRY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire is either a great humbug or a sincere and dangerous fanatic. Sane and prudent Senators of the United States are not likely to be found hereafter marching in any procession which he may lead.

Not a Marrying Mayor.

The announcement is made, apparently with authority, that the new Mayor of Brooklyn will not perform the ceremony of mariage for such persons as are rash enough to desire to enter into the bonds of matrimony and apply to him to make them one. In the Brooklyn Eagle of Saturday evening

"Two more couples applied to day to Mayor Cuarin to be married. He refused to perform the ceremony and they went to Justice Countries. That official also declined to In the irritation caused by the repelling of

act. They were then referred to Justice Exate in the Eastern District, and started to find that efficial with hope only sightly dimmed." These refusals to marry might be contin-

ued to an extent which would prove really embarrassing.
The Revised Statutes of this State, as

amended in 1887, provide as follows: "For the purpose of being registered and authenticated according to the provisions of this title, marriages shall be colemnised only by the following persons:
"Ministers of the Gospel or of legally incorporated religious congregations, and priests of every denomination." Mayors, Recorders, and Aldermen of cities.
"Judges of the county courts and Justices of the Peace; and

tices and Judges of courts of record." If the Mayor of a city may refuse to perform the marriage ceremony where no legal obstacle exists to the desired union, so may any minister or priestor Recorder or Alderman or Judge; in which event the unhappy couple would have to resort to the Quaker

form of marriage.
We think Mayor Chapin ought to relent and give the young people a chance to be married by one of the handsomest officers in the State of New York.

A Cent Aplece for Lies.

PULITZER'S alleged Evening World apseared on the streets yesterday forenoon, and sought to propagate its sale by the news of a startling disaster upon the aqueduct involving great loss of life and property. The price was one cent, which was the same that PULITZER charged for hanging the Anarchists two hours before they actually met their death in Chicago.

He printed yesterday some fifty lines of lies, descriptive of a part of the aqueduct tunnel into which a rushing river poured at one end, while from the other it foamed dead Italians, wheelbarrows, railroad tracks, and other paraphernalis of the mining trade.

It was circumstantial to a degree, giving accurate intelligence of the damage to the brickwork of the aqueduct and of the repairs that would be necessary, and affecting to quote the language of a suffering contractor. In fact, it was a fair example of the working of the imagination of one of his Sing Sing contributors under severe stress of circumstances. As we have said, he lies habitually and as a trade.

He must move on!

A New Evening Sun Press.

The Messrs. Hor, whose splendid presse are visited daily by numbers of visitors in THE SUN'S press rooms, are preparing the plans for a new press for THE EVENING SUN, of such capacity that it will throw all other printing machines into the shade. It is designed to print, fold, and count 96,000 Even-ING SUNS an hour, of four or six pages. We rather think this will lay out all previous achievements in the machinery of printing.

To the impartial observer it looks as if the Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON of Iowa might now e counted out of the Republican race; if, indeed, the Hon. WILLIAM B. ALLISON was ever

Our esteemed contemporary, the Liverpoo Mercury, furnishes food for valuable reflection on the part of those who think that it only needs the abolition of the tariff to set ship building in full blast in this country. erable alarm." says the Mercury. " has been excited in the north of England by visits by members of shipbuilding firms to Spain, and by the opening of negotiations for the purchase, on the banks of the Bilbao River, of sites for shipbuilding and engine work."

There is no tariff in England, and yet it seem that one of her greatest industries is regarded as shaky. All of which tends to indicate that a home market may be a pretty substantial thing

The World's "special reporter" of the Drowned Mule Lie deserves mention. He telegraphed from Chappaqua in the afternoon that he was eight miles from the "accident. and hadn't been there, "Information," he telegraphed, "will be hard to get." He got it, owever, in true World fashion. He made it. Observe this product of his imagination:

"Planks, wheelbarrows, ladders, and other rubbish pours out at the bioff-off of the cut, and the inverted syphon at Gould's swamp is supposed to be choked up." soon as the World began to describe anything.

We have sometimes wondered why the ac complished editor of the Philadelphia Ledger iid not write his political essays in verse. On Saturday he began this practice. In a leading editorial article upon the committees of the House of Representatives in the Fiftieth Congress, Mr. CHILDS boldly cuts loose from the onventional prose form of political discussi and drops into poetry to compliment Speaker CARLISLE upon the appointment of Mr. RAN DALL as Chairman of Appropriations. But let us quote Mr. CHILDS's own words:

"Mr. RANDALL beads the Committee on Appropria as it was expected he would, and as it is right be should This position is one of those in which factious politics to collision with the good of the public service t-sighted politicians tried to persuade Mr. Cas LIRLE that Mr. RAFFALL should be removed or deposed But the Speaker had too much pride of personal chara-

> And threatened complications, He heads Appropriations With the one appropriate man."

This new departure will lend additional interest to Mr. Childs's excellent newspaper, which is never so amusing as when it is serious, and never so serious as when it frisks.

The one great social fortress in Europe which old prejudices have hitherto kept shut against the Jews, the Austrian court, has finally capitulated. We learn through the St. James's Gazette that Baron and Baroness AL-BEST ROTHSCHILD have been declared Hoffikio. or capable of being received at court, and consequently in Vienna and in all Austria there is longer any official barrier to prevent the entry of Hebrews into the fashionable and aris-

tocratic circles. How long it will be before the Austrian Jawa schieve the first rank in Viennese fashion, as they have done in London and in Paris, is a problem very interesting to consider.

For two miles Italians and mules are buried in the new aqueduct - World.

Two miles of subaqueous mules, diversified with Italians, would be a fine bit of scenery. The frantic yells of the imprisoned Italians and the oaths of the struggling mules would make a tableau only equalled in horror and noise by Signor Giuda Pullitura when he compares hi actual with his affidavited circularhun.

There was no perceptible tremor of the earth yesterday. The Alleghanies and the Rockies dozed in their cloudy skull caps. The great rivers foamed at the mouth as usual, and the innumerable-grinning sea was as nervous as ever. The skies had their wonted stony British stare. Niagara continued to tumble and the great prairies of the immeasurabl West stretched and rolled. Nothing in nature's aspect indicated that a great man had fired off his multijaw gun.

Yet FIRE ALARM FORAKER spoke a piece at

A French writer said the other day that

est but unfortunate Parisians could never attain the comfort and happiness enjoyed by the 10,000 convicts who have been sent to New Caledonia for the good of the country. There is reason to suspect that he has overdrawn the picture of New Caledonian felicity. At any rate, we are told that the convicts have re-sumed their bad habit of fleeing in small boats to ills they know not of. There is a wide-spread belief that very little fun can be extracted from a 900 miles voyage by see in a

small boat, but that amusement has grown popular again among the French convicts, much to the disgust of Queensland, who is suffering from the predatory talents of the new arrivals.

"Of course it was the Evening World that was first on the street with naws of the great disaster on the aqueduct."—The World.

Of course it was. In descriptions of what didn't happen it is as prior as it is posterior in giving genuino news. Besides, Pulitzen finds t cheaper and more congenial to invent lies han to pay for news.

It is particularly requested that the inhabtants of this State keep as still as they can for a day or two. The Hon. PATHFINDER COLE IS closeted with his own thoughts and the party bosses, making up the Assembly committee slate. Vex not that mighty mind of Watkins.

Mr. HENRY W. GRADY will open the Sub-Tropical Exposition at Jacksonville day after to-morrow, and a fine exposition of sub-tronical eloquence may be expected.

The aqueduct is nearly filled with water the No. Signor Iscaniore, it's your circularhun

that's watered; flooded and filled with fraud through its entire length, breadth, depth, and thickness. The aqueduct is all right.

From information given by the Captain of the British brig Kildonam, arrived at Balti-more from Prince Edward Island, it would seem that the great raft is in the Gulf Stream. and making the best speed it can for the north. It will make a nice dancing surface and sunbath establishment for the polar bears if its voyage reaches to them.

The aqueduct will have to be taken down. No. Mr. PULITZER, the aqueduct will not be taken down; but it's about time to take you down and bury you.

THE PUGET SOUND STATION. Puture Greatness of the Northern Pacific

States. Washington, Jan. 9.—The joint resolution introduced into the Senate for the appointment of a Commission to select a site for an additional naval station on the Pacific has a strong backing from the Navy Department. Commo dore Harmony, the head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, strongly recommended it, and Sec-retary Whitney gave it this emphatic approval in his recent annual report:

Special attention is called to the considerations pre-tented in the report in reference to the provision of additional facilities for naval work on the l'acific coast. especially in the neighborhood of Puget Sound, the great coal and iron region of the future upon this coast.

It is this great future of the Northwest, particularly in Oregon and Washington Territory, that makes timely provision for its coast security highly important. The resolution now before the Senate committee empowers the Commission to choose some point for the proposed station north of the forty-second parallel. having due regard both to commercial and strategic advantages. The enormous importance of the Puget Sound region has been strategic advantages. The enormous importance of the Puget Sound region has been tally appreciated by the British Government, which has established there strong military and naval defences and posts. The remarkable growth of our porthern tier of States and Territories, from Lake Superior westward to the Pacific, has attracted public attention, and is destined to become even more marked in the immediate future. It is the ocean outlet of this flourishing region which the Navy Department proposes to improve and protect, and Secretary Whitney has called additional attention to the fact, less generally known than the rich agricultural possibilities of the Northwest, that its wealth in iron and coal makes it specially desirable to found a naval station there. This point is noted in the preamble of the Senate resolution, which points out that "the Pacific Northwest has within its western borders and in close proximity to the most magnificent harbors and inland seas, immense bodies of the best quality of iron. coal, lime and other stone, and forests of the finest timber in the world." Commodore Harmony, in his report, had noted that "an immense development upon land and sea in the Pacific will follow the opening of an interoceanic canal." A memorandum prepared by Lieutenant Commander C. H. Stockton, U. S. N. shows that Puget Sound has 5,000 square miles of water area and nearly 1,600 miles of shore line, with a surrounding country "rich in shipbuilding timber, in coal, iron, and limestone," and having splendid railroud facilities. He adds these words:

WORDS:

The recent remarkable discoveries of iron ore and good coal place the three great elements for iron and steel manufacture, of good coking coal, rich iren ore, and limestone, within fifty miles of tidewater, a combination that exists nowhere else in the United States, and in few places in the world.

Great Britain has shown what she thinks of the region by her encouragement of the Cana-dian Pacific Railroad and her grants for ex-tending and completing the dry dock at Esqui-

A Pacific coast Senator, in arguing the project, gave these additional considerations:

ect, gave these additional considerations:
Some may be increditions when it is said that the
State of Oregon will this vear ahip over 18,000 to
pounds of weel and over 21,000,000 bushels of wheat;
but the wholesale trade of the city of Portland, Orgon, did in the past year exceed over \$50,000 000, and
was that the wholesale trade of the control of the control
was that the past year of the Collection diring the coming
for the past year was \$2,124,000; that there creatingsed
by the mills of Puger Seans to foreign. Somewhee, and
Atlantic ports a total of 308,178,673 feet of lumber, and
that the present year sive mills shipped 185,731,388 feet;
that the total capacity of the lumber mills of Washington
Territory in superficial feet for a year of 200 days is
the enermous sum of \$45,460,000 feet; that the total output of coal from the various mines of Washington Territory has been nearly 2,500,000 tone; that there were
shipped from the Territory the past year \$25,705 tone;
that discrete are in Washington Territory 1,000 miles of
the other than the control of the past year \$25,705 tone;
that discrete are in Washington Territory 1,000 miles of
which have been constructed in the past year.

It seems probable that with the strong array of facts out before the Senate, the project of a Puget Sound naval station may count upon careful consideration.

Minister West's Oversight From the Washington Critic

A funny blunder occured in sending out the invitations, which caused considerable excitement the day of the bail to those closest interested in the hope of hour to hour that the mistake would be rectified. In inviting the family of one of the highest officials in public life, that of the official himself was inadvertently ommitted. He felt no chagrin over the matter at all, knowing it was a mistake, urged the ladies of his family to accept, parried slit the kind inquiries of the legation people about the pleasure they would have at meeting him at the ball that sevening, but he stayed home. He would not ask for an invitation, and probably the English Minister will not know until he reads this why the gentleman in question fid not accompany the ladies of his family. It is cortainly true that the presence of none would have been regarded as a greater pleasure to both the Minister and Miss West. A funny blunder occured in sending out

It was Long Ago! From the Rochester Union and Advertise Here is a reminiscence of by-gone days:

Wa the undersigned, members of the Legislature the state of New York, and friends and supporters President Garfield, do hereby declare that under no commitmees will we vote for the reslection of either its coe Conkling or Thomas C. Platt to the United Stat Senate.

J. W. HESTER, AND OFFINES.

For this devotion to the Administration of the lamented Garfield Gen. Husted was shot down in his tracks by Mr. Tom Platt. Can the General be resurrected? He can. He was killed before, when Platt and his people de-feated him for State Treasurer on the Republi-can ticket, but he came to life again.

The Correct Thing in Boge in Beston, From the Boston Heraid.

A change in the style of dogs is imminent The Queen has become the owner of a white collie, which is as rare as a white blackbird, and consequently the crare for collies of that immaculate hue should break out here immediately. If you cannot obtain a white collie right off, you might take an ordinary chinchills and black dog and bleach him; oa better yet, paint him white, like those ghostly chairs which adorn fashionable drawing rooms. At all events, the white collie has now he royal cachet to all American homes where high bree Thunder, Lightning, and Snow.

From the Missouri Republican.

TOPERA. Kan., Jan. 6.—This portion of the state was visited this morning by remarkable thus the state was visited this morning by remarkable the state of th Thirty-seven Pounds of Twins. Prom the Atlanta Constitution.

ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 6.—A colored woman, the wife of Willis Ellis of this city, gave birth the other day to twin boys. They are said to have weighed thirty-seven pounds, one turning the scales at twenty pounds, the other at seventeen, the heaviest babies ever known. Mother and children are doing wail.

Amon! From the Waterbury American Good tuck to Bepresentative Blise and his

VARIOUS ART EXHIBITIONS.

M. Phillipoteaux has painted another big panorama, which is now on view in a new building on Fourth avenue, and bids fair to rival its predecessors in attracting the public. Of course it is a battle scene. No other scene would be epic enough, would be dramatic on a wide-enough scale to warrant presentation in such colessal form. But in attempting to paint Gettysburg M. Phillipoteaux essayed a subject which was almost too colossal, even for his frame. No greater battle was ever fought, as regards either those actual incidents which appeal to the eye, or those stakes and consequences which excite the imagination and impress the thought. No single episode in its course could have been made especially prominent without untruth to the gigantic character of the conflict; and to paint its entire aspect at a critical moment of the third day has involved a subordination of details to general effects which somewhat detracts from pictorial impressiveness. The comparatively insignifieant fight at Champigny, for example, which MM. Detaille and Do Neuville portrayed in Paris, was a better subject from a painter's point of view. In the present picture the interest is, so to say, topographical and pano-ramic (in the literal sense of the word) rather than dramatic. Of course there is abundance of minor dramatic incident in the foreground, but it is not dominant in the effect. The real centres of interest lie in the middle distances and the backgrounds, which reveal the real character of the battle, the vastness of its field, and the immense number of combatants, upon all of whom in almost equal measure the fortunes of the day depended. No previous panorama had revealed such things so clearly, and therefore none had so well explained the peculiar characteristics of modern as distinguished from ancient warfare, with its hand-to-hand struggles and its striking personal incidents. As a document, an interpretation, an historical illustration, the picture is therefore most

interesting, and should be visited by every student of American history and by every young man who wants to know what fighting for the Union really meant. But it will prove less attractive than some of its forerunners to the visitors who may merely be in search of vivid emotional impressions. Should we call such an one a lover of art when he turns his stone to a big battle panorama? Certainly not in all cases. Yet the work of Detaille and De Neuville just referred to was a very remarkable work of art, and, if one's nerves were strong, there was much pleasure to be had from its contemplation. Its foregrounds were extraordinarily clever, with their crowd of life-size figures seen very near at hand in deadly personal conflict amid the ruins of the village; and its backgrounds were wonderful in composition, in beauty of color, and in atmospheric effect. M. Phillipoteaux's picture is less interesting, not only in incident but in execution. The vast plain with its gentle slopes and distant woods is rather monotonous in effect; his painting of foliage is not of the best; and though he has conveyed pretty well the strong local colors of the summer landscape, he has scarcely reproduced the heat and glare of that terrible July day. Moreover, his drawing of the figure is not always unimpeachable, and he is far from having the dramatic intensity of conception or the vigor of brush which distinguished the work of his famous fellow countrymen. Still, the difficulties of such work are enormous, and with all its deficiencies his result is remarkably good, and, it may be said once more, is incomparably instructive to all who take an interest in the scene it portrays; and this, one may imagine, must mean every American who lives.

Mr. Keppel's attractive new gallery on Sixteenth street has been filled for some weeks past with a collection-as complete as it could be made—of the etched work one of the eldest, but one of the most industrious, conscientious, and intelligent of American etchers. A man of genius in the art he is not; but he is a man of much talent and accomplishment and no little individuality. The purer, stricter, more abstract phases of the art attract him less than those which combine the effort after beauty and meaning of line with an effort after a certain measure of tone and color and fulness in detail. But he is by no means to be classed with those etchers who wholly abandon the peculiar field of the needle and try to produce a "com-plete" pictorial effect. In his best large worksas, for instance, in one which shows sheep in a spring-time pasture, in another which shows cattle in a storm, and in still another which shows cattle standing in a summer stream-he contents himself with a discreet approach to full tone and color, and well preserves the significance of his lines, the vigor of his touches, and the freshness of his result-th freshness which means that untouched paper has been allowed to play a not unimp part in the final effect. For technical skill and beauty some parts of these plates could hardly be surpassed; and they have the great virtue

of being admirably composed in every part. Some of the smaller works are more simple in conception and execution, and are very frank and charming pieces of work : white mos of the drawings from nature which served Mr. Moran as patterns for the etchings are ex tremely interesting. They prove him an able draughtsman with masses as well as with lines and, in some instances, reveal more individuality of sentiment, perhaps, than the etchings themselves. But their chief interest appears when we compare them one by one with the corresponding prints and see how cleverly the effect secured by one method has been again secured by another-by what niceties of interpretation and by what intelligent omissions. as well as commissions. This exhibition will be succeeded about the middle of February by another which will introduce a new etcher to

the New York public. During a recent visit to Paris, Mr. Keppel se cured a complete series of the works of M. Félix Buhot, and if they are all as attractive as the few examples which he possessed last winter the amateur will rejoice when he sees them. It is not easy, in these late and busy days of the art, to strike a new note in etching; it is doubly difficult to strike one which shall be both new and interesting and yet shall lie strictly within the true gamut of the needle. Yet this is what M. Buhot seems to have done, and though his work is little known to the public, even in Paris, it is already highly prized there by those who letermine future reputations instead of merely echoing reputations already made.

Piloty's big picture of "The Wise and Foolish Virgins" has been removed from the Yandell Gallery to one on Twenty-third street, where it may be seen by daylight. The change in its aspect should be enough to prove once and for all the absurdity of artificial lighting. It is not a great picture as it now appears, or even a really good one; but it is much better than had been supposed-more agreeable in color and more able in execution. The fleshpainting deserves no praise at all, but some parts of the drapery are very clever ly done. A new picture by a German artist, representing "The Last Sleigh Ride of King Louis of Bavaria" is on exhibition in the same place, and has been so widely advertised that it seems worth while to say it is one of the most imbecile pieces of work which ever had the honor of so formal an introduction to the public. One smiled in advance at the choice of theme, patent bid as it was for that popu ar notice which a sensational subject may excite. But one hoped that some vigor of execution might redeem it; some such energy of movement and clover painting of winter landscape as characterize, for in stance, many recent works by Russian and Polish painters. But Mr. Wenig's white horses and gaudy equipage are going at a walk through billows of cottony snow, and his result might pass for an enlarged Christmas card showing a fairy prince on his travels, were it not for the aspect of his unfor nate king, who sits bolt upright in the sleigh and looks as though death had already overtaken him. It seems as if with this picture we must have reached the lowest depth to which

the "special exhibition" can descend.

If the Land were Finttened Out the Sen would be Two Miles Deep All Oyer.

From the St. James's Gazette. At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Dr. John Murray of the Challenger expedition made a communication on "The Height and Volume of the Dry Land and the Depth and Volume of the Dry Land and the Depth and Volume of the Ocean," According to his own investigations, Engineering says, the mean height of the land of the globe was 2,230 feet above the sea level, and the mean depth of the ocean was 12,480 feet, or 2,080 fathoms. If the ocean was 12,480 feet, or 2,080 fathoms, If the ocean ware regarded as being divided into two parts by the 1,000-fathom line, it would be found that the mean depth of the area having less depths than 1,000 fathoms was 2,238 feet, or 338 fathoms, or nearly the same depth beneath the sea as the height of the dry land above it. On the other hand, the mean depth of the area as the height of the dry land above it. On the other hand, the mean depth of the area beyond the 1,000 fathoms is 14,640 feet, or 2,440 fathoms. The former area—called by Dr. Murray the "transitional area"—coccupies 24,000,000 square miles, and the latter area, which is the abysmal agea, and is situated fully three miles below the average heights of the continents, occupies 118,000,000 square miles, or more than that of the surface of the cearth. In the transitional area of the ocean there are many and varied conditions in respect of light, heat, currents, changes of level, the character and variety of the deposits, and in the animals and plants which inhabit the various parts of the region.

The deposits are in most respects similar to those which make up a very large part of the sedimentary formation of the dry land. In the abysmal area there is a uniform sot of conditions, the temperature being near the freezing point, with an annual range not exceeding? Fahr., and there being no sunlight or plant life. There is a great abundance of animal life but the forms from various parts of the area are very similar, and unlike those of shallower waters of the deposits, which accumulate slowly, are unlike any of At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Dr. John Murray of the Challenger

A NOVEL CONTEST.

Two Men of Bearborn County, Indians, Out

Promite Cincinnati Enquirer.

Quite a novel contest was decided at Bright, in Dearborn county, Indiana, last Friday. William Liddle, a merchant, and Jesse Crim, a blacksmith of the village, offered to wager \$25 that they could outpull any two horses in the township. Steve Cook, a farmer, who possessed a fine team, and believed they could outpull anything from a porous plaster to a steam engine, accepted the bet, and Friday afternoon, in the presence of a concourse of neighbors and friends of the respective concestants, the trial of strength was made. Liddle and Crim lay flat on their backs with their feet firmly braced against an immovable structure arranged for the purpose, and with their heads pointing from the horses that were hitched a distance of forty feet away to a piece of timber held firmly in the hands of the prostrate men. The test to be decided by the horses, either pulling the timber from the hands of the men, or else pulling them from the ground to their feet, three trials and three minutes' steady pulling each trial the extent of the contest, while the excited farmers and villagers crowded around the parties to witness this singular feat of strength and andurance.

The horses two different times were whipped into pulling their best, but with distended muscles and swelling veins that told of the terrific strain upon them the prostrate men held the horses to their position. At the third trial the excited farmer lashed his horses to force them to their utmost, when by a sudden gen, and to which the horses were hitched, snapped in two pieces, the end of one piges striking Crim in the side as it broke, readyring him unconscious for nearly an hour. He was supposed to be dead, but finally recovered, and is out of all danger of serious results from the bottom. From the Cincinnati Enguirer.

the blow.

But now as the third trial was not determined before the accident occurred a dispute has before the accident occurred a dispute has arisen over the awarding of the money, and the judges decide that a second contest must be had as soon as the parties are all ready and the weather reprints.

Public Interest in H's and K's.

Public Interest in H's and K's.

From the Baltimore American.

New York, Jan. 7.—" There's millions in it," said the Clerk in the court in which the celebrated breach of promise case here is being tried. "If I were allowed to sell tickets of admission to the court room in which Haby Bunting's and Bunnie's amorous episties are being read, and the court room was large enough to hold all who would pay for admission. I think I could rettre from elerical work. Women from every part of the city make application for admission, and men who wish to see what Bunnie looks like would pay handsomely for seats. During my experience about the courts I have never yet seen a breach of promise case which exotted half the curjosity that the Arbuckle case has. Yes, there's millions in it.

"Why. I have received letters from females asking if I will send them a pass into the court room; and only a few days age some person, writing anonymously, asked if I wouldn't see Miss Campbell's counsel and secure tickets for the trial."

the trial."

In the mean time the reading public is in the enjoyment of the unique and valuable addition to the literature of love.

Quoting Shakespeare and the Bible.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Col. Inrersoll's misquotation of Shakespeare, sub "let" for "may," as pointed out by "N. G." Bus of recent date, is a very trivial error. He probably quoted the passage from memory, for he can repeat multitude of gems from Shakespeare. But I venture to say that "N. G." cannot repeat the Lord's Prayer cor-rectly as recorded in Matthew. Most people say. "And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that tres pass against us." This is taken from the Church of Eng-land Frayer Book. In Natthew, vi., 11, it is, "And for-

land Frayer Book. In Matthew, vi., 11, it is, "And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtora." and in Luke, xi., 4, it is, "And forgive us our sins, for we also forgive every one that is indebted to us." The Donay franslation of these two verses agrees verbatins with the Frotestant Hible.

And here it is worthy of note that the Donay Bible omits in Matt. vi., 13, "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever." Nor are these words found at all in Luke, and they are expunged from Matthewin the revised New Testament, as an interpolation: also the 'Amen." Donay Bible has "Give us this day our supersubstantial bread." In the Protestant revision is fall the feeling or a negative free very large treatment, as on the protection of the the Feeling or an elegant Syriac very large treatment. But the Feeling or an elegant Syriac very responding Latin word is indignation, and the evident meaning of the Syriac word is "bread of poverty". An irrawrant way has suggested the substitution of "need ed" for "needful," because, as he says, "God knows that bread is always knowled.

Student.

The American Fing. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the information of your correspondent P. R. in yesterday's Sen, the following acts of Congress will show the origin of the flag of the United States:

On the list of June 1777, it was "resolved that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes arternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stripes while in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

On the 18th of January, 1784, it was "resolved that frem and after the list day of May, Anno Domini 1785, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes alternate red and white; that the union be fifteen stars in a blue field." And on the 4th of April, 1818, the flar was altered and established as mentioned by your correspondent.

Jan. 9, 1888. W.

Good Advice to Working Women.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I want to say a word to the poor working women of New York. Having lived in New York and vicinity for more than twenty-five years I often wonder why so many stay there when there are such good homes in the cothere when there are such good homes in the country that they could have. Even widdows with children that were brought up to obey could get a home and good wages in the country with schools and churches handy. Even now I know where at least the country with choose and churches handy out here as they are in the city. As a general thing they are treated as if of the family, and cat at the same with Girls can get from \$5 to \$12 a month and not work so hard as they do in New York.

A Working Works.

A Ginas Blower's Confidence. TO THE POITOB OF THE SUN-Sir: The man-facturers think we are fools for striking against the at-empt to cut wages 10 per cent. There is \$4.000 to back is up and \$0,000 more after that is all gone. H. S.

From a Patren of Learning. From the Philadelphia Record.

It is very evident that some of the men who manage the public schools of this city-could profit by taking a term in the lower grades. Below will be found an exact cupy of a notice served upon a teacher in the Twanty-third section by one or the local directions. "Parance Hangs Tennot, Roserm, Aug. On 1887.—Miss.—Farance of the children want a change in boath school so is send you a worst to quit it have gut two New teachers is injugged for boath school so is send this finel to you. You time is up use failt 1887.—HEART STAYLESS Birector Somerton."

Impattent. From the Chicago Nesos

A Western Senator received a funny letter from a constituent yesterday, which read "Dian S n. I wish you would go to the Pension Office and see why they don't increase my senaton. I filed an application more than three years are to have my pension increased from \$10 to \$51 a month, and have heard nothing from it expert an imperiment letter from the Commissioner of Pensions saying that there was no evidence to sustain my claim. Yery truly yours."

Not the Solitary Oyster, From the Bartington Free Press. At the church sociable: Vivacious young lady-diseas what we are going to have to night Mrs. Hescom-character. Hescom-character is not to the hescom-it mowed it! I small o'm clear out to

PREACHING ON BOSTON COMMON.

The Evangelical Alliance Takes Up the Cast BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—The case of the Rev. William F. Davis, who is in prison for preaching on Boston Common without a permit from the Mayor, was discussed by the Evangelical Alliance on Nov. 14, and a committee was chosen to prepare a summary of the facts, precedents, and laws involved in the case. This report was presented at a meeting of the Alli

mee this morning. The committee combats the argument that the ordinance is needful for the prevention of disorder, and says this reasoning involves a wrong principle in government. The liability to abuse the liberty of free speech on public grounds does not warrant the endeavor to prevent such airuses by an ordinance establishing a censorship of speakers and preachers by some city official. Wait till a man has committee a breach of the peace, and then proceed against him by the forms of law already existing.

In conclusion, the committee says three courses of action are open:

"First—Accept the situation. If one wishes to preach in public places, ask permission; if it is refused, refrain from preaching. This course will have the advantage of respecting the law; it will have the disadvantage that the needed preaching of the Gospel is liable to be limited.

"Second—If denied a permit, refrain from preaching, but agitate for the repeal of the restriction. This will have the advantage of protesting against the character of the law, while obeying it, and perhaps may result in its repeal.

"Third—Obey the law while it stands. Agi-The committee combats the argument that

while obeying it, and perhaps may result in its repeal.

"Third—Obey the law while it stands. Agi-tate for its repeal, and also endeavor to secure, by a test case, from the highest court in the land, an authoritative declaration on the con-stitutionality of all such ordinances. This lat-ter course would, at all events, set at rest the legal uncertainties involved."

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY

According to Superintendent Jackson, there is a widely varied conception of what is considered truth by this generation among the immigrants who arrive at Castle Irish, English, French, Scandinavian, and German im migrants, but he isn't particularly charmed with the no tions of veracity entertained by the Greeks, Spaniards Italians, and Russians: and as for the Araba Mr. Jack-son remarks that he wouldn't believe one of them even if the statement was backed up by the most solemn oath rnown to that people.

There were many congratulations yesterday from lown-town Democrats for Mr. Alexander Meakim, who engineered the dinner of the Business Men's Democratic asociation in the Hoffman House on Saturday night It was remarked that all the arrangements were car-ried out with precision and considerate care, and the dinner ran quite as smoothly as a family party. Inci-dentally, it was learned that the breach that has existed between Mr. Meakim and Mr. E. D. Newstadt, arising during the turmell of Produce Exchange politics, was healed by a spontaneous and frank apology from Mr Newstadt, and that hereafter the two men will be a

Although Secretary T. Mortimer Seaver of the Bus ness Men's Democratic Association, is a Democrat to the ore, it was remarked at the dinner Saturday night tha ore, it was remarked at the dinner saturate night that Mr. Seaver falled to give the correct initials to some of the prominent members of the party. For instance, in reading the letters of regret he spoke of Secretary "W. G." Whitney, Secretary "F. F." Bayard, and District Attorney "James R." Fellows. There was a goodnatured laugh at the blunders by the Democrata, and the GW Republicans who were at the dinner have not caused. few Republicans who were at the dinner have so tease Mr. Seaver that he promises to look sharper at the sig

day in pocket check books. They cost enly five cents, and messenger boys, lesser clerks, and bootblacks beught them. They appeared to be the proud owners of solid bank accounts from the minute they had se-cared the check books. Any way, their pride was par-dondonable, for to many folks the possession of acheek book is a connecting link to cash at some peried in the wner's existence. The estimates on the current crop of cotton are just

now the most interesting figures and reading in a cotton proker's life. Yesterday forty members of the Cotton Exchange were asked for their estimates. The average estimate was 6,620,000 bales, or 320,000 bales more than the Government bureau's estimate. An increase or a deficit of 320,000 bales in the actual crop will bring jet and sorrow to many a cotton broker.

Among some of the more liberal churches, like that of the Rev. Robert Collyer, as well as in several congrega-tions quite as orthodox as Dr. Heber Newton's, a remark able movement is on foot, and has actually made sub-stantial progress, to replace the regular pulpit orston for the warmer months of the year with laymen of celebrity, and even with laymen who have heretofore been accustomed to speak over the footlights. The idea is as interesting as it is novel. A syndicate of churches is to be formed and a syndicate of vacation "preachers" to be engaged. The present plan is said to contemplate six congregations, six lay preachers, and a six weeks' term for their engagement, each to speak once to each of the congregations. The surpressing part of it all, and the feature of the plan that shows the widest departur from current ideas on the relations of the pulpit and the stage. Is the fact that Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Steele Mackaye, and Richard Mansfield are discussed as probably four of the six speakers.

BUNBEAMS

-Workmen digging for the foundations of mill at Bloomfield, Ky., broke through the dome of ave which it is said bids fair to rival the Mammot Cave in its lakes, eyeless fish, stalagm tites. Besides, it contains graves and skeletons, and pottery, everything that a first-class cave should.

-The Hon. George West, the well-known paper maker of Ballston Spa, recently received from China a sheet of paper made from the web of the "sacred white spider." It is almost as light and transparent as any spiders's web, and on it is printed clearly and beautifully in English about 3,000 words of the story, "How Midshipman Coppleson was presented at -Prof. G. F. Wright in his recent visit to

Alaska discovered a queer passage in the Twenty-third Pasim, as translated into the language of the natives. The missionary who made the translation found som difficulty with the first five words, "The Lord is my Shepherd," because in Alaska there are no domestic seep and no shepherds. But he thought that he had got over the difficulty until he heard an Indian read the passage, and then he found that he had made it read:
"The Lord is a first class mountain sheep hunter."

-The French Academy has awarded the fontyou prize of virtue, \$100, to Jean Adolphe Delannoy, a Calais pilot, who has twenty-one times risked his life in saving shipwrecked crews. Once twelve English sailors in a lifeboat attempted a rescue and ware all lost, but Delannoy and six comrades succeeded in resching the vessel that as it was going down and took off two o theorew. He aiready had the Cross of the Legion of Honor and a lot of medals, and the Academy now pro-claims him the most heroic and devoted of Frenchmen.

-Evangelist Moody had to give the 250 boys in his Mt. Hermon school a talking to because some of them endeavored to have one of their fellows. The got him in a room and were about to put him through a course of sprouts when he pulled a big jack knife and course of sprouts when he pulled a on jack kinds and threatened to carve into little pieces the first boy that touched him. Nobody touched him. Mr. Noody got the knife and with it in his hand talked like a kind father to his boys. They seemed impressed and undoubted; began the new year with the determination to be good.

-A French daudy went to a photographer to get his picture taken. When the Job was done he refused to pay on the ground that the picture did not look like him and he left the establishment. Next morning he passed by the place and saw his picture hanging in the showcase, and under it were the startling words in hig leters. "The biggest fool in the whole town." rushed into the store and abused the photographer. "But, my dear air," said the latter, "since the picture doesn't rescinble you, what in the world are you complaining

-Three years ago, John Vogt of Pierron Ill., ran away from his wife, leaving her in destitute circumstances. She heard no more of him until a few days ago, when a letter from the brate Soldiers' Home at Quincy said that her hasband had died there after being an inmate for two years: that before he died he made application for a pension on account of lajuries received in the war: that the pension had just been granted, and that on presenting proper proof she would be entitled to it. Mrs. Vog: thinks that her husband was

of some account after all. -A bad white man is swindling Georgia officer, and tells the black that they are entitled to cer-tain sums of money from the United States Treasury. He sell checks on the Treasury for what he can get. To one young negro of American he sold a \$700 check for \$1; to an old man he sold a \$400 check for \$2. Two of these obecks were recently presented at an American bank by an old negro, who was greatly surprised when he was told that they were not worth the paper of which they were written.

-At a meeting of the California State Board of Silk Culture in Fan Francisco the other day this paragraph was read from a letter from the secretary: "Mrs. Potter of New York, who has for a long time been assisting needy women intends forming a colony, buying NO acres of land near Vacaville, and bringing out many women. She has received quite a large sum of money from rich men in New York in aid of the enterprise She is now working up the colony in both New York and Massachusetts, and she will accompany the movement and superintend the colony herself." Mr. Noyes desired books on allk culture forwarded to Mrs. Potter, which the Board decided to send.